

Log No. <u>052</u> Revised 7/21/21

TAG Revised 7/30/21

STATE BUILDING CODE COUNCIL

Washington State Energy Code Development

Standard Energy Code Proposal Form

Code being amended:	Commercial Provisions	Residential Provisions
Code Section #	_C403.3	
Brief Description:		
0 0	to ASHRAE 90.1 to require mini mary equipment efficiency.	mum temperature difference for hydronic coils to increase
Proposed code change to new text and strikeout fo		the Integrated Draft, linked above, and then use <u>underline</u> fo
New sub-section to C40	3.3 Equipment Selection:	
C403.3.7 Hydronic Coil S	Selection. Hydronic coils shall co	mply with sections C403.3.7.1 and C403.3.7.2.
Exception: Replacement	coils within existing equipment.	

<u>C403.3.7.1 Chilled-Water Coil Selection.</u> Chilled-water cooling coils shall be selected to provide a 15°F or higher temperature difference between leaving and entering water temperatures and a minimum of 57°F leaving water temperature at design conditions.

Exceptions:

- 1. <u>Chilled-water cooling coils that have an airside pressure drop exceeding 0.70 in. H2O when rated at 500 fpm face velocity and dry conditions (no condensation).</u>
- 2. <u>Individual fan-cooling units with a design supply airflow rate ≤ 5000 cfm.</u>
- 3. Constant-air-volume systems.
- 4. Coils selected at the maximum temperature difference allowed by the chiller.
- 5. Passive coils (no mechanically supplied airflow).
- 6. Coils with design entering chilled-water temperature ≥ 50°F.
- 7. Coils with design entering air dry-bulb temperature ≤ 65°F.

<u>C403.3.7.2 Hot-Water Coil Selection.</u> Hot-water heating coils shall be selected to provide a maximum <u>151020°F or higher temperature</u> difference between leaving and entering water temperatures and a maximum of <u>115118°F leaving</u> entering water temperature at design conditions.

Exceptions:

- 1. Hot-water heating systems which utilize heat-pumps as the primary source.
- 1.2. Individual fan-cooling units with a design supply airflow rate ≤ 5000-1000 cfm.
- 2. Constant-air-volume systems.
- 3. Coils selected at the maximum temperature difference allowed by the primary heating equipment.
- 4.3. Passive coils (no mechanically supplied airflow).
- 4. Coils with design leaving air dry-bulb temperature ≥ 9095°F.

5. New or replacement equipment connected to an existing hot water heating system.

Purpose of code change:

Increase pump efficiency and primary equipment efficiency. Hot water coil selection language is drafted to be similar to the ASHRAE 90.1-2019 section 6.5.4.7 language. ASHRAE 90.1 does not contain heating coil requirements. Heating coil requirements with a coil leaving water temperatures exceeding 115°F have less potential for high-efficiency natural gas boiler operation as well as heat pump operation.

boiler operation as well as heat pump operation.							
Your amendment must meet one of the following criteria. Select at least one:							
Addresses a critical life/safety need.			Consistency with state or federal regulations.				
The amendment clarifies the intent or application of the code.			Addresses a unique character of the state.				
Corrects errors and omissions. Addresses a specific state policy or statute. (Note that energy conservation is a state policy)							
Check the building types that would be impacted by your code change:							
Single family/duplex/townhome		Multi-family 4 + stories					
☐ Multi-family 1 – 3 stories		Commercial / Retail					
Your name	Robby Oylear		Email address	robbyoylear@gmail.com			
Your organization	Click here to enter text.		Phone number	206-829-7329			
Other contact name Click here to enter text.							

Economic Impact Data Sheet

Briefly summarize your proposal's primary economic impacts and benefits to building owners, tenants and businesses.

Increased operating efficiency for pumping and heating/cooling generation due to decreased flowrates and increased efficiency of primary equipment.

Provide your best estimate of the construction cost (or cost savings) of your code change proposal? (See OFM Life Cycle Cost Analysis tool and Instructions; use these Inputs. Webinars on the tool can be found Here and Here)

\$Click here to enter text./square foot (For residential projects, also provide \$Click here to enter text./ dwelling unit)

Show calculations here, and list sources for costs/savings, or attach backup data pages

Larger/deeper air-stream coils will add cost, however pumps and piping can be smaller/lower cost. Experience on other projects has shown a neutral cost impact.

Provide your best estimate of the annual energy savings (or additional energy use) for your code change proposal?

Click here to enter text.KWH/ square foot (or) Click here to enter text.KBTU/ square foot

(For residential projects, also provide Click here to enter text.KWH/KBTU / dwelling unit)

Show calculations here, and list sources for energy savings estimates, or attach backup data pages

Unable to quantify across the breadth of projects. Pumping energy savings + increased potential for heat recovery / natural gas condensing operation should offset increased energy use on air system for higher airside pressure drop coils.

List any code enforcement time for additional plan review or inspections that your proposal will require, in hours per permit application:

No additional enforcement time is anticipated, beyond checking an additional box.